

To Organize the Slaves of Capital to Vote their Own Emancipation

# The Socialist

THE WORKINGMAN'S PAPER

**COMRADES:**  
We suggest that you read at least one socialist paper which publishes the work being accomplished by the party organizers and agitators, and the results of party organization—local state and national.—LEON GREENBAUM, a Union Secretary.

Please send us Socialist Addresses Everywhere  
This Paper is published for Socialists FIRST and non-Socialists SECOND.

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## THE FARMER QUESTION

Whitman county, Washington, is where they raise more kernels of wheat to the square inch of soil than anywhere else on the footstool. June 7th some of these wheat farmers had a convention at the county seat, Colfax, to discuss things political. The republicans took the lead, but others were there. Senatorial candidates were invited to be present, for legislative candidates are to be chosen soon who will vote for a United States senator. Senator Turner sent a letter saying he favored a railway commission. Senatorial candidate Harold Preston. Senatorial candidate Harold Preston. There was there with a two hours' speech, also favoring a state railway commission.

Gov. McBride's attempt to suppress "the merger" by legal process in the name of this state, was the occasion of the Whitman county demonstration of 170 wheat farmers. What they really did is told in an adjoining column by our correspondent, Comrade Elliott.

A capitalist reporter says of this convention: "Farmer Green broke into Preston's speech with a question. Why should any railroad clear over eight million a year when a farmer doesn't clear a pair of overalls?"

Senator Preston discreetly disregarded this question and proceeded to talk about "minimum freight rates." Later it appears Comrade Thos. Neil really answered the question, and nobody but a socialist can answer it.

When every farmer who "doesn't clear a pair of overalls" really gets it through his head "why," he will become a Socialist, unless he is turned aside by a prospect of small and immediate gains afforded by such palliatives as lower taxes, or lower freight rates. The small farmer is a producer of wealth, is the hardest kind of a personal worker, while he gets but a bare subsistence. Somehow or other he is robbed of most that he produces. The point is how and why?

There is a marked difference between him and the wage worker. The latter can see how and why very easily, if he does any thinking at all. It is not difficult to make a man on wages see that he works two hours producing enough to support himself, and the other six hours he works producing surplus value for his employer. There is only one way to abolish that robbery, namely, abolish the wage-system. So long as men are obliged to sell their labor-power in competition with a multitude of unemployed, so long will they be slaves and be robbed as slaves of the most of their own product.

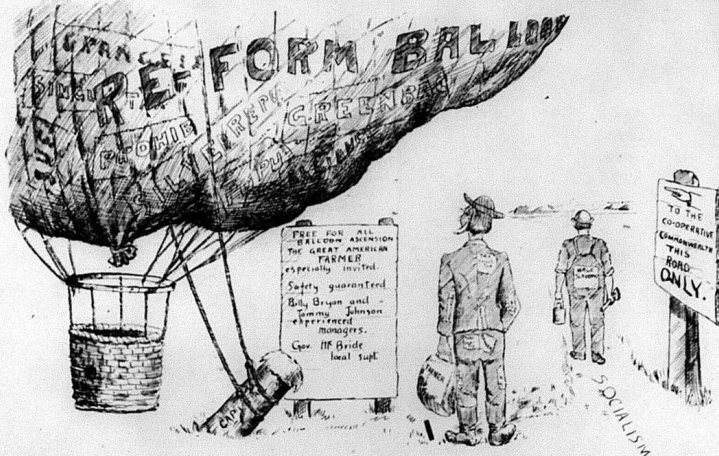
It is also not difficult to show the wage-worker that there is only one way to achieve his freedom, namely, by political action. He may be deluded for a long time with the notion the "unions" will save him, but sometime he discovers that a little more wages and a little less hours, afford a very small gain at the best. Then he turns to a union at the ballot box.

Even then he has not learned his whole lesson. He is often sidetracked with foolish hopes of favorable results from palliative measures, such as "Government Ownership." But a genuine "labor party" is pretty sure to arrive at the Socialist position. There is no stopping place short of that. Only the abolition of Capital and Wage labor can bring deliverance.

Now all this is easy to see, almost inevitable for the wage class. There is only one avenue of escape. While wages last, slavery lasts.

But the farmer, while equally exploited of his product, has a more difficult task to discover the Why and the How. He is much more likely to be misled. There are palliatives which will really palliate the farmer's condition. He is not robbed in mass, in a lump taken out of what he earns,

## NO MORE GAS FOR HIM!



"The Comrades in Clarke County though farmers, understand the class-struggle and recognize The Socialist Party as the party of the workingman as clearly as any body of men I have met" — T. E. LATIMER.

and his bare subsistence handed out to him as wages. He is robbed in detail.

The interest on his mortgage takes a part of what he produces. For a large proportion of farms are mortgaged. The taxes imposed by the capitalist state capture another portion of his product. Above all, for the wheat farmer who must deliver his product to a distant market, the storage and transportation rates, reduce his product a very large fraction. Besides, since nearly 50 per cent. of farmers are now tenants, the rent eats up their product.

Now if the farmer can get relief along any of these lines, he is immediately better off. If his taxes are reduced, if he can borrow money at a lower rate of interest, if he can secure reduced freight rates, he is robbed of less of his product. So the farmers of New Zealand, who constitute the body of the inhabitants, were relieved and satisfied with state loans on land security and with government ownership of railways affording low rates for the farmers products.

This is the reason farmers take up with proposals for relief which are of no use whatever to the wage worker. There is no doubt Whitman county wheat farmers would experience some immediate gain, if a railroad commission could be named which had power to reduce rates and which would exercise that power. So direct Government Ownership, if it brought cheaper rates, would be of benefit.

It therefore becomes harder to convince a farmer that his interests lie with the working class party, which can only be benefited by the abolition of wage-robbery. Indeed, the large farmer, who himself hires men on wages is directly interested in the retention of the wage system. He profits by it. He is a capitalist pure simple.

Hence it is of the greatest importance that the farmer be educated in the fundamentals of Socialism. He has more to learn than the wage worker. He is surrounded with a more complicated system of exploitation, harder to analyze and penetrate. He is quite liable to accept his more apparent and immediate interest in preference to the certain but more distant interests. Reforms appeal to him. Yet he has tried reforms and he is "leary." He thought the "grange" would save him. He thought the Omaha platform was a gospel: And many of him now are enthusiastic over "Public Ownership of Monopolies."

In this condition of the farmer's in-

terests and mind, it is the duty of Socialists to educate him. Comrade A. M. Simons, of Chicago, has done admirable work in this direction in his little book "The American Farmer," published by Chas. H. Kerr, 56 5th avenue, Chicago. Price 50 cents. It should be read by every Socialist who comes in contact with the farming class and particularly by every farmer who calls himself a Socialist. It gives an historical summary of the development of American farming, very interesting, and also elucidates the real interests of the farmer as a member of the Socialist party. It does not point out the real temptations and inducements which a Reform program presents to the farmer, but it does give him very good instruction which will show him why his ultimate interests lie in the proletarian Socialist movement.

The truth is, the farmer is on his way to become a farm laborer. While he still imagines himself a proprietor, the majority of his class are either on mortgaged or rented farms, practically only laborers. These sell their labor power for a bare subsistence and are subject to immediate discharge, like wage laborers. The tendency toward large farms is not marked. But the tendency toward capitalist ownership of all the small farms is very marked. We await the returns of the census of 1900 with greatest interest. It can not be doubted they will show a greatly increased percentage of tenants and mortgagors.

The little census which was taken by The Socialist among Socialists in this state revealed this very fact. The Socialist party in the State of Washington, so far as reported, consists indeed for the most part of wage workers, but also a large number of those who are "the proletariat of the country."

It is the part of wisdom for Socialists to push on the education of the farmer, hard though it may be. Recognizing all his difficulties and temptations, we must yet not fail to see that he is a producer whom the system of capitalism is robbing of the most of his product, who is destined inevitably to join the wage class and who is even now practically in that class.

As a straw showing how the wind blows, we call attention to the letter of Comrade Latimer from Clarke County.

Capital, then the Co-operative Commonwealth is at the door.

### LATEST FROM MADDEN.

Washington, June 2, 1902.  
Mr. Hermon F. Titus, Business Manager "The Socialist," Seattle, Wash. Sir:

Replying to your communication of the 12th ultimo, you are advised that your postmaster has this day been directed, until further advised, to continue to accept the "Socialist" for mailing as second-class matter under the old certificate of entry.

Respectfully yours,  
EDWIN C. MADDEN,  
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

It will be seen we are left in suspense still. The new application he made us present is not granted. "Until further advised" we shall publish "The Socialist" at the old stand. We are now ready to receive congratulatory subscription. Whether this is the end or not, we have no means of knowing. But evidently Madden can't find anything to condemn us very easily. Shake!

"How to get acquainted with God," is the title of a recent book. Possibly there are more ways than one to get acquainted with God; a pretty good way would be to get Mark Hanna to introduce you. He seems to stand in with the Lord and is helping the latter to run the "Republic."

"There's one good thing about a rotten apple—you don't have to eat it." There's one good thing about Capitalism—you don't have to have it (unless you want it). Do you want it?

"Patriotism, thy name is Graft or Craft, writ large!" "My country," thy name is taffy for the daffy. Religion, thy name in the mouths of many means ignorance mis-spelled or greed concealed.

A Finnish club will shortly be organized. Finnish Socialists take notice.—From "The Chicago Socialist." Well, we're with the comrades in Chicago. In fact, there are "finish" clubs being organized by Socialists all over the world, and when they have been thoroughly organized, capital will "see its finish."

Our cartoons are in request from Socialist and Labor papers in many states. The latest is The Voice, of Winnipeg, Man. Putte, the editor, is an M. P., only Labor representative in Canadian parliament.

### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our readers that beginning with July 20 The Socialist will present a series of articles on the A B C of Socialism. The authors will be among the best in the Socialist ranks. Here is the list of those who have already signed their intention to contribute to this series:

- Charles H. Vail, author of "Principles of Scientific Socialism."
  - Job Harriman, author of "The Class War in Idaho."
  - Walter Thos. Mills, principal "International School of Social Economy."
  - Robert Blatchford, author of "Merrie England."
  - Jos. Wanhope, editor "Chicago Socialist."
  - John Spargo, editor "The Comrade."
  - A. M. Simons, editor "The International Socialist Review."
  - H. Gaylor Wilshire, editor "Wilshire's Magazine."
- Others who are expected are:  
Algernon Lee, editor "The Worker."  
Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana.  
H. Quelch, of London, editor "Justice."

This will provide from the pens of those who have had most experience in stating Socialist doctrines, the simplest possible outlines of Socialism for those who know nothing of it.

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Get in your subscription before July 20, so as to secure the whole of this unique series on the A B C of Socialism.

### WHITMAN COUNTY FARMERS.

Republican Convention Captured by Socialist Speech. Railroad Question Handled by Candidate Preston and Comrade Neil. Read Which Won Out. 500 Socialist Votes Conceded.

Editor Socialist: The farmers of this county held a mass meeting June 7th for the purpose of discussing the railroad question and Gov. McBride's policy of controlling the railroads by a commission.

Harold Preston, of Seattle, was present, and talked about two hours. He was followed by other local politicians, all of whom were in favor of the commission. After they all had their say, the Socialists present called on Comrade Neil to give his views on the question. And say, it did us good to hear our comrade fire at that attentive audience the hot shot of Socialism.

The audience, composed of lawyers, bankers, merchants and farmers, listened attentively and respectfully to the array of facts, the logic, the force and earnestness of Comrade Neil's speech, in which he demolished the arguments of the other speakers. He showed that the railroad question was only one of the many sores on the body politic and that the whole system was so rotten that there was no place for reform; that a complete change was necessary, which could be had as easily as some of the so-called reforms. He showed that while all admitted they were economically sick none of the old parties had any cure, because they did not know or realize the cause. He then told them to go home and think of this proposition: Are you receiving the full value of the product of your labor? If you are, then you have no ground for complaint, as you certainly do not desire that some one else shall contribute to your part of the product of his labor without an equivalent. Then find who and by what means they get it away from you. And when you have found that, then put forth your energies to removing the cause and you will soon recover your natural economic health. He told them that he only knew of three ways by which a man could secure the product of another man's labor without returning



**BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE**

BOSTON, June 6, 1902.

Dear Comrade: This will be the last legislative letter I shall send you this year, at least. I hope the series have been of service to the movement.

Today I start for Pennsylvania to go through the miners' strike region, and come from me through the strike to Wilkes-Barre and same will be forwarded.

Wishing you every success I am, fraternal yours.

WM. MALLIY.

When Carey's strike picketing bill came up on Wednesday, May 28th, for passage to a third reading, the committee on labor, which had reported favorably, with the exception of three house members and one senator dissenting, allowed it to go to a vote without debate. A rising vote showed 72 for and 28 against. Carey made the point of no quorum, and after a quorum had been verified, a second rising vote showed 45 for and 21 against. A roll call was then had and resulted in 76 for the bill and 75 against. Before the vote was announced the clerk notified the speaker, who then requested that his name be called. The speaker then cast his vote against the bill, tying the vote and thus defeating the bill.

Brigham appealed from the enemies of the bill, and Carey gave notice that he would move reconsideration on the morrow. This was the first time that the speaker had voted during the session. He had not done so for two years, and as he acted promptly, there is no disputing where he stands on labor measures, though there never has been any question as to that matter far as the Socialists were concerned. The speaker's action has constituted the principal political event of the past week, and the capitalist papers are still discussing the probable effect upon the next election, and especially if Speaker Myers is the candidate for lieutenant-governor, which it is believed will not be, as the workmen never were so much aroused over matters affecting their own interests as now.

That the speaker's vote had carried conviction into the ranks of the republicans, and of his friends in particular, was made manifest on the following day, when the motion to reconsider the previous day's action on the bill was under discussion. Brigham, of Marlborough, had introduced an amendment to the bill, providing that any act by the act should be permitted which violated any statute law, city ordinance or town by-law. This amendment gave the speaker a chance to show his consideration, and incidentally to make a speech that would square himself with the multitude.

The debate on reconsideration had run along for some time when the speaker called Newton, of Everett, to the chair and took the floor. The explanation was rather an incoherent sort of thing, and finally the speaker on the same side he had always occupied. He favored reconsideration because he believed that Brigham's amendment put a different light on the bill, which he believed was not in the form it ought to pass. He believed the bill would, if enacted, possibly allow an order to close a street in front of a man's place of business, and he did not believe that a black line around any person is a safe or wise way of conducting any order of business. His amendment was not adopted he would vote against the bill again if his action became necessary.

Next the speaker moved to cover up his action of the day before by the vote of Brigham's amendment will not hold water with anybody who stops to think for a moment. Carey's bill, which would give anyone power to violate any statute. The proposition is absurd in the first place, and in the second place, there is no statute to violate. The bill, as it stands, is a piece of power, without the existence of any statute, which would be a piece of power which would peacefully enable them to make a strike effective. Brigham's amendment was therefore unnecessary but nevertheless necessary, and it is a piece of power without the amendment, is not well taken.

The debate on the bill when reconsideration was taken was a long and interesting one, continuing almost the entire morning. Dana, of Newton, said the question was a legal one purely and until it was shown that it was illegal to issue injunctions when violence was committed. He showed that any one could walk in front of any factory and speak to whom he choose and not be enjoined, but when workmen go on a strike, if the strikers seek to speak to anyone and acquaint them with the conditions existing in the factory they were treated as if they had violated a law. He showed that the right yesterday had become a criminal offense today. If there is no statute against peaceful communication, why should the right be denied almost to violate any injunction forbidding workmen to speak to each other he becomes a law unto himself, and a legislator is not to usurp his power. We do not ask to take any law, but only to protect certain people in the exercise of their rights.

Newton asked that the committee that courts had issued injunctions to prevent one man from speaking to another. Carey said yes, injunctions of the most sweeping character had been issued, citing the phraseology of

one forbidding anyone "to persuade or to attempt to persuade" anyone else to enter the employment of another. Newton said he also recalled the full meaning of the phrase. Carey read the famous opinion of Chief Justice Holmes, of the Massachusetts supreme court, upon the subject and whose "let" words are used in the framing of the bill.

Newton quoted an opinion and cited the difference between agitation through a "scheme of organization" and that of an individual. Carey replied and showed how inconsistent it was to deny to an organization the right to picket and to deny to an individual. He regretted that disturbances occurred during strikes, but they mostly arose through misunderstandings as to the rights of strikers and that if the legislature define these rights and we have no doubt that strikers will rise equal to the added responsibility. Give to the workers a definite understanding of their rights and that will minimize the chance of disorder. The opposition to the bill were in danger of increasing disturbances instead of removing them.

Newton asked Carey if he favored Brigham's amendment. Carey replied that the bill was not to be taken as an existing law, but only to define certain rights.

Newton spoke against the bill. He said Carey had discussed it in an excessive, utterly fair and able manner, but he failed utterly to get the main point of objection to it. The right of one man to speak to another was not at issue, it was the third party's rights that had to be considered, which was the company involved in the controversy. Carey asked Newton what he thought of an injunction issued against a corporation sending out agents to get new members, which was a corporation's infringement upon the rights of the court interferes. Government by injunction was a catch phrase used for political purposes, and was never interfered with in individual cases. But they have acted wisely in preventing organizations from encroaching upon the rights of other men.

MacCartney said that Newton inferred that the only wrong committed was on the part of strikers. He would ask Mr. Newton if he was leading or trying to violate any law, or granted against one corporation to prohibit it from soliciting men not to go into the employment of another company. Carey said he had not. MacCartney replied that that was the point at issue. If it was conceded to be right for one company to solicit employes from another company why was it not right for an organization of workmen to solicit men from going into the employment of a corporation?

Brigham's amendment was adopted and upon a rising vote the bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of 100 to 67. On Monday last the bill was passed to be engrossed and sent up to the senate. No roll call was acted more at the time of the session than this one, and that the Socialists should have gotten it through the house is not surprising. It is the most flattering tribute that could be paid to their energy and ability, as well as emphasizing their growing importance as representatives of a growing class. The bill, as it stands, is not by the labor committee was not impressive nor enthusiastic, and the whole fight for the bill devolved upon the Socialists who showed that they were not to be taken for granted. They succeeded in making the bill one of the issues of the legislature, and their victory is all the more complete since they had the leaders of the house opposed to them.

On the same afternoon that the strike picketing bill was passed to a third reading (May 29th), Carey's bill providing for the referendum on statutory legislation came up on the question of passage to a third reading. This is the bill that the Socialists succeeded in having substituted for the adverse committee report by a vote of 54 to 52.

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On Monday the strike picketing bill came up on a third reading. He spoke against the bill, and the principal speech in opposition was made by Dana, of Newton. In the course of which he said that this government was bound to fall if ever pure democracy prevails. MacCartney replied to Dana in a splendid manner, and was followed again by Carey, who gave that may be called a philosophical discourse upon the referendum and its principle. It was nearly time for adjournment when they had finished and the vote was taken, concluding a hard week's work. The first Keenan amendment was defeated by a vote of 63 to 65, the Socialists favoring. Keenan's second amendment was defeated by a vote of 52 to 54, the Socialists opposed. The Jackson amendment received 14 against 71. On a rising vote the bill received 46 against 75. The roll call was 45 to 53, with 36 pairs, and the bill died.

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purpose of showing how necessary it is that a Socialist, who could present the case for the workers from the standpoint of the class struggle should be in the senate. A large number of prominent labor representatives were present to see the bill receive its demise, for the action of the senate in passing it to a third reading had almost some hope that the bill would be enacted.

Carey's bill providing for the appointment of an official committee to represent the state in a movement for an eight-hour day was considered in the senate on Wednesday. The bill was amended by Hiles, of Andover, with Carey's consent that eight members be added to the existing committee on uniformity of legislation in the various states, to have the duty of advancing the eight-hour cause, at least one of the two members to consist of a representative from the trades unions. The bill was passed as amended, and will come to the house shortly.

MacCartney's bill, providing for an emergency fund for the unemployed in times of exceptional distress, is the only matter remaining in which the Socialists are directly interested. Adjournment will probably occur before the twentieth of the present month. This letter can therefore not go into close the Socialist story of the Massachusetts legislature of 1902. That the story has been so interesting to the Socialist, and so profitable to the thinking workman who hopes for something more than the present system offers to his class, is the hope of

WILLIAM MALLIY.

**NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.**

Adopted at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

The Socialist party, in National convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of concentrating the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society in two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and schools, and enables them to reduce the working class to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of human lives is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. Any advance for an bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois Public Ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition of Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate: 1. The public ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines. No

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PARTY NEWS

LOCAL NOTES.

Prof. Theodor Kinnard, of the state university, will deliver a lecture Sunday evening...

At the regular business meeting of the local held Friday the 6th, fifteen new members applied...

Remember the adjourned meeting of the local for Friday, the 13th...

The work in Seattle is now assuming such shape that two new branches will be organized before many weeks...

Rev. Mr. Wiswell was a surprise to the Socialists last Sunday night. He said that while Jesus was a socialist, yet he was living like a capitalist...

Come at 7 o'clock Sunday evening and help sing. The music committee is bringing the singing to the point of effectiveness...

Comrade John G. Smart, of Idaho, is now a resident of Seattle, and will be in the hands with us.

NEWS AND NOTES.

Everett comrades report good work one there by Organizer Burgess. They feel much encouraged by his visit...

Chicago comrades are holding two and three street meetings every night. Illinois comrades are nominating candidates and getting in line for the coming campaign.

Editor Trautman, one of the nation-organizers of the Brewers' Union, says: "As if we are not having enough trouble..."

Berlin police have been notified that they vote for Socialism they will be charged. Emperor William and his dealings are rattled again.

Union workers of Dundee, Ill., affiliated with the Lutheran church, have decided to quit their organizations or leave the church.

Particularism has reared its head in San Francisco labor party. Mayor Schmitz' open declaration that he is a publican, and the belief that he is a governor...

The ninth regiment of Pennsylvania is going to pieces. It is said that the members feared they would be disbanded during the miners' strike...

Comrade Max Hayes, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected by the International Typographical Union to represent it at the next convention of the A. F. of L.

The Peoples' Press, Albany, Ore., has a peculiar feature of the present party buttons to Socialist snafu...

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Comrade Max Hayes, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been elected by the International Typographical Union to represent it at the next convention of the A. F. of L.

The Peoples' Press, Albany, Ore., has a peculiar feature of the present party buttons to Socialist snafu...

he said his hearers came up and gave him after his lecture saying, "we thought we were Republicans, but we are Socialists now..."

St. Louis has branches in fourteen wards.

State treasurer's report from May 1st to June 13th. Amount brought forward \$45.97, Granite Falls 2.10, Renton 2.90, Northport 1.00, Union Creek Basin 6.00, Everett 2.50, St. Andrews 3.00, Orchsards 1.40, Devers Falls 3.00, Arlington 5.30, Snohomish 2.00, Davenport 1.50, Echo 1.00, Tumwater 1.50, Spokane 5.00, Yelm 7.00, Clayton 1.10, Madrone (charter) 2.00, Seattle 2.00, D Burgess (dues) 1.00, Colfax 1.00, Fairview 1.00, Skamokawa 1.00, Renton 1.00, Deep Creek Precinct (charter) 1.00, Boundary (charter) 1.00, Chewelah (charter) 1.00, Silvana 1.40

Expenses: Nat. Organization half dues \$42.45, Postage and stationery 2.50, Supplies for locals 7.50

Balance on hand, June 13 \$50.29, Total \$131.97

Meeting at which were present: A. G. Albert, Geo. W. Scott, and A. D. Curtis. The next meeting was set for May 1st...

Secretaries of locals should send in immediately names of members in good standing June 1st.

On March 20 the state committee met at which were present: A. G. Albert, Geo. W. Scott, and A. D. Curtis.

In consequence, some of the work has been delayed and correspondents have been granted, viz. Lion Lake, Onion Creek Basin and Echo, Applications Deep Creek Precinct, Boundary, Chewelah and Clayton.

Whatsoever business that has been done has had to be done by mail because of the responsibility of the secretary.

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recent election was 221, as against 29 in 1901 and 15 for Debs and Harriman in 1900.

The following was sent Decoration Day (May 30), the occasion being the laying of the corner stone of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

The Labor Lyceum resting on the bed rock of truth, shall stand a living monument to the sons and daughters of toil...

By order of the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

Comrade Emile Vandervelde, Belgium, with Madam Vandervelde, contemplates a tour of two months in America...

MAHONNY CITY, PA. May 28. Strike order obeyed here to a man. Companies have so far made no attempt to use force...

RAUCH CREEK, PA. May 30. Not a wheel turned in the anthracite field with the exception of one colliery run by "scabs"...

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

SHOULD GET THE ARMORY IN SEATTLE. This is a copy of letter sent to Trades Unions.

Dear Comrade: June 7th, 1902. Dear Comrade: The present trouble in Pennsylvania and the rumors of a general strike indicate the critical conditions between the capitalist class and the working class...

Remember that \$1000 (ten dollars) is the only consideration that should be asked for the arrangement of the circuit.

GOOD ACCOUNT OF CLARKE COUNTY. ORCHARDS, W.V. June 4, 1902. Dear Comrade: Since I last wrote you I held a meeting in Vancouver...

SHALIMOKIN, PA. June 3, 1902. Press Committee appointed to supply news to Headquarters Socialist Party.

Companies have notified men that it will be a finish. No attempt to use force in striking at miners, but many think the strike anti-miners...

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

DESPATCHES FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS. St. Louis, Mo. May 31, 1902. John C. Chase addressed trade unions and Socialist locals this week at Cape Girardeau, Missouri...

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rades of the Socialist Party. Pursuant to an invitation extended through G. Weston Wrigley, Provincial Secretary...

By order of the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

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Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Stoves, Ranges, Crockery, Lamps, Tinware, Etc.

Frederick & Neilson House Furnishers. Second Ave. and Madison Street. Removed to 1411 First Avenue HARRIS & GREENUS.

M. A. Goldman W. R. CHESLEY & CO. Jeweler and Optician. Wood and Coal. Owners Tugs Blue Star and Hornet.

REMEMBER THE RED FRONT 2231 First Avenue. Buy your SHOES of the Plymouth Shoe Co. 707 Second Avenue.

Be Your Own Morgan and Kockefeller. DUWAMISH DAIRY CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers. Milk and Cream. Ice Cream a Specialty.

Geo. B. Helgesen. Wholesale and Retail. GROCER. Alaska Outfitter, Importer of Norway and Swedish Specialties.

GERMANIA REAL ESTATE OFFICE. HENRY J. ANST and ANDREAS WILBERS. J. J. PHILLIPS. Successor to LLOYD & PHILLIPS.

WOODLAND PARK FLORAL CO. FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN. 806 Second Ave., Seattle. HOLMAN & CREVEY Sanitary Plumbing. J. D. CURTIS, REAL ESTATE.

DRUGS. Dr. Bolink's Drug Store. 118 SECOND AVE. SOUTH. O. K. MARKET. C. J. Holman, Prop. Dealer in fresh and salt meats, poultry and game in season. B. R. Butterworth & Sons, Undertakers and Embalmers. WHEN HUNGRY GO TO Maison Barberis REST. URANT OR LUNCH COUNTER. Private Dining Parlors. Chas Lampe Watchmaker and Jeweler. Miners' Hotel. PHOENIX STAMP WORKS. BRAS, Photographer. PHOENIX STAMP WORKS. Professional Cards. DR. SAMUEL STEWART. WM. MEYER TAILOR. CHAS. E. CUMMINGS. EDWARD H. BOLTJAN.



# Men, Women and a Dog.

**A Story for Cooks, Waiters and Others—Seattle Has Some Objects of Interest Not Mentioned in the Daily Press—An Aristocratic Canine Who Commands the Services of a Boston Chef, a French Maid and a Colored Waiter—Who Would Not be a Dog?**

This is not a story from the Arabian Nights, or Don Quixote or by Baron Munchausen. It is "straight goods," drawn from life, eye witnesses ready to testify, facts well known to hundreds of reputable and veracious citizens.

Last week our local subject was a tragedy, a nine days' wonder, the town is agog with it yet. The virtuous dailies are working up public indignation to a terrible pitch, even to talk of lynching, over the crime of Underwood, the father who drowned his baby, as if a thousand infants were not murdered in this city every year by their fathers and mothers, and never a word said.

But this week we deal with a comedy, which too, has its tragic side, if you eyes to see.

Our pictures tell the truth. Here is a skit of a dog, no bigger than my lady's wrist, who has chicken for breakfast. Nothing wonderful about that! Your kids have chicken for breakfast, I suppose, once a year or so. But this little jap pup has chicken prepared by a French cook, the head cook, none other good enough to cook for this royal dog. His chicken must be cut in cubes and delivered on a salver at the hands of a colored servant and under the special guidance and supervision of the French maid—all in uniform of service, and with the respect due to a little lord.

Besides chicken in cubes, done as none but a Boston chef knows how, my hero has chicken served on bone. A chicken's wing is carefully skinned and the meat stripped back a proper distance, not too far and not too clean.



but just enough to allow the delicate teeth to find easy entrance and enjoy without too much exertion the hereditary instincts of the canine race to indulged in what is vulgarly known as gnawing a bone.

This is the daily menu of a high bred dog in one of Seattle's leading hotels. It doesn't matter that a score of cooks have thrown up their jobs here rather than serve this lordly pup. The proprietor of the hotel is also the proprietor of the dog and the proprietor of the dog's cooks and waiters and maids.

You know the cooks and waiters in a high priced hotel are "up against it." The higher priced the hotel the lower priced the wages. You must get your "tips." You must do things on that European plan. You must say, "yes, sah" and have your palm ready for silver. That's what is expected of you if you want to have the privilege of serving dogs.

And if you strike, you can't boycott. None of your crowd ever gets a meal in such a high priced place as this dog lives in. If a working man in a ready-made suit went into this cafe, he'd be treated to a dose usually bestowed upon cur-dogs.

Now, really, you mothers with sick babies, don't you wish your little ones could have some delicate, tender breast of young chicken skillfully prepared to melt in their mouths?

Yes, you do. Well, that's what Socialism will do for you and yours. It means food and health for all human children, and not pampered pets of the rich while babies of the poor die for want of the commonest necessities of life.

And it means too, that no man shall be obliged to serve dogs. As one cook replied: "No, thank you, I'm afraid I couldn't suit the dog. I learned my trade in Paris, but I never had experience in that line."

To be a real good Socialist and to aid the greatest 25 cent engine of propaganda ever known you should support only those capitalist candidates who promise direct legislation. But, by the way, did you ever see a capitalist office-seeker hesitate to promise anything for another bite of pie?

Comrade Boomer has had a few weeks' experience in the logging business, and he says he never had such a hopeless task in his life as in trying to convert the loggers. That is, he said that two weeks ago. But the shingle mills shut down the past week for a month to boom prices, catching many a poor logger with several boxes of logs ready for the water and several hungry hired men ready for their wages. This week in comes an application for a local in his locality, with six signatures and more in the shoe. No trouble getting converts when the shoe pinches.

The S. L. P. seems to be in hard straits getting readers enough to keep its New York daily alive. The only practical way to succeed in having that paper read is to print it with carmine ink.

And now Berger's Milwaukee Herald is boosting for a healthy growth of the "Social Democracy" in Texas. That's funny. We thought the name of the party of which Berger is national committeeman was "Socialist Party."

UNCLE SAM.

Whether you are a subscriber or not you are invited to buy of our advertisers.

The subscription list of **The Socialist** just keeps on growing. Even those who disagree agree to subscribe and even send others. Thank you, we'll try to deserve it.

Ten cents for ten weeks. "Two bits" for six months. "Four bits" for one year. Those are our rates. How much will you take?

Fowler, our cartoonist, has been "converted" to Socialism and joined the party this month. He no longer makes cartoons to order, but just evolves them.

Did you ever see the bulletin board of **The Socialist** on the streets. Great cartoon, that on Socialism coming!

The funniest thing of the century will happen on Moran's 4th of July, when his full scale band and two or three lone some looking governors wander up and down Second avenue, while all the rest of the population stand on the sidewalk and make faces and remarks.

(Continued from page One.)  
an equivalent, viz: Rent, interest and profit.

These, he said, rested upon and were the result of private ownership of capital, hence if they were tired of contributing to the support of men who did not labor, they would have to destroy the means by which they were enabled to exact tribute, namely, destroy private ownership of capital and let the rightful owner, society, take control of it for the benefit of all. He proceeded to tell them that he was opposed to the railroad lobby and to any other kind of a lobby, no matter of whom composed and that he was opposed to any man using his official position to dictate the course of legislation. That such a course was despotic, tyrannical and un-American, and inimical to self-government. He contended that the people should demand the right to make their own laws, so that if a majority of them concluded that they desired to have public ownership of capital they could make the laws that would effect the change without having their will defeated by some cheap politician or corporate lobby.

Not a man left the room when he was speaking and he was several times interrupted by applause. An attempt was made to stop him by a jumping jack of the genus republican which invoked the displeasure of the audience who demanded that the comrade be heard to the end.

The effect of his speech may be realized from the fact that after he took his seat a resolution endorsing Gov. McBride and the railroad commission received only two votes. This speech is still the talk of the town. A prominent republican was talking to comrade Neill about his speech and was making comment, when the comrade told him that it was possible that he was wrong and if he was, that he was willing to admit it if there was anyone who could prove his error, and offered to arrange time and place to discuss the subject.

The republican said, "Oh, no, you won't catch us again. We will not fix up any more opportunities for you to make monkeys of us." If every farmer in this county had heard that speech we would carry the county in the coming campaign. The republicans already concede us five hundred votes and we will more than double it.

J. G. ELLIOT.

## POSTOFFICE SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Worker:

I wish to second your remarks about the Postoffice Department. The Railway Postal Clerks have had a bill up in Congress for the increase of their wages for the last six years, and they have still to get the increase. Last year the clerks of Classes 5 and 4 were RESTORED TO THE SAME AS THEY RECEIVED ABOUT TWENTY YEARS AGO, when they were reduced on account of the government being short of money. The government was in an ECONOMIC, and the only way to do that was to LOWER THE WAGES OF THE WORKERS, of course. True capitalist economy! Never a year passes but we receive orders, about May 1, to be saving of this or that on account of the appropriation being exhausted. Last year it was the twine; this year it is the blank slips and printed slips. The printing on our slips is paid for by ourselves; that is, the printing used by clerks. Never heard of a government OFFICIAL having to pay for ANY of their printing.

We have an organization, the N. A. R. P. C., and every year the whole Association gets down on their knees and begs for what everybody knows we have long been entitled to. Every year we expected to be successful, except the Socialists among us (there are not many), who know that the congressmen need not worry about the great majority of R. P. C.'s. They will get their votes anyhow.

We railway postal clerks that are Socialists, know THAT ONLY WHEN WE UNITE WITH THE REST OF OUR FELLOW WORKERS AT THE BALLOT BOX AND ESTABLISH A WORKING-CLASS GOVERNMENT will we get our due. We are at the beck of our superiors, who at any time can call on us for extra duty, and for which we don't get a cent! When the mail is heavy or a clerk or so is injured, and the appropriation is low or is exhausted, then Mr. Postal Clerk works glory. Let us just ask the editor of the "Social Democratic Herald" if he ever saw a trade unionist work for nothing because there was so much to do, or one of his comrades was killed or injured? As compared with the employes of private corporations, I will say that our necessities are not great. We are on duty from twelve to thirty hours at a stretch, and frequently, by the time we arrive at the terminal, are ready to collapse. Add to this length of hours on duty the mental strain that is placed upon us, and you can imagine what a nerve-racking picnic we have.

The President tells us to "hold our tongues" if we want "hold our jobs." It is not a question of government ownership alone, but of GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP CONTROLLED BY THE WORKING CLASS and administered democratically.

"We have a vote yet, ain't it?"  
Sincerely and fraternally,  
RAILWAY POSTAL CLERK.

Great indignation exists throughout British Columbia over the Fernie mine disaster, in which 150 men lost their lives by an explosion. Everybody calls for more investigation into the cause. But after all, there can be but one cause, Poor Ventilation. Spend money enough to put pure air into every nook and corner of every coal mine and you will never have an explosion, and that is all there is to it.

# SEE US!

If in want of a piano, our assortment is the best in town. Old and reliable makes which you run no risk in buying, Knabe, Hardman, Fischer, Hamilton Cable and the old and reliable Estey organs. Easy terms if desired.

## RAMAKER MUSIC CO.

1406 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

OUT PRICES	
PEPINA	75c
PINKHAM'S COMF.	75c
HOBBS SARGAPARILLA	65c
888 LA GE	\$1.25
COKE'S DANRUFF CURE	65c
WIFFE'S PAIN EXPELLER	75c
POZINIS POWDER	80c
LA BLACHE POWDER	80c
PIKE ST. PHARMACY,	419 Pike St.
	Tel. Main 933.

## SHOES

Reliable Make. SOLID LEATHER AND AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

### Raymond & Hoyt

918 Second Avenue

Everyone asks for your trade on the ground of low prices—everyone—there is no exception. You can buy cheap groceries at a cheap price. Don't think for a moment you are getting more than the worth of your money; you may sometimes get less, but never more. "Our groceries are worth their price."

### Chicago Grocery

226 Pike St., cor. 3d  
Phone Main 1006

### Harvard Dental Parlors

312 Second Ave. Over German Bakery.  
Teeth extracted without pain and no charge when plates are ordered.  
Full set of teeth good Crown.  
\$4.00  
Good Fillings... \$1.00 Silver Fillings... \$6.00  
All work a guarantee for 15 years.  
LADY ATTENDANT.

Hours, 8:30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Sundays, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

### Western Home Building Ass'n

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT  
Will furnish you \$1000 to pay off your mortgage or build you a home; give you 10 years and 8 months to pay it back without interest at the rate of \$5.00 per month.  
Offices 316 and 317 NEW YORK BLOCK

### Oscar Anderson

Watchmaker and Jeweler  
Thirty Years' Experience,  
408 PIKE S., SEATTLE

## The FAIR of Whatcom

Is the Best Place to buy

### Clothing, Shoes, Dress Goods

MILLINERY, UNDERWEAR AND GROCERIES

Our aim is to do a square honorable business, and our best bid for patronage is on that basis. Send us your address and we will mail you our Catalogue.

### The Fair, Whatcom, Washington

## You Want Power?

Get a Motor and do your wiring. Electrical repairs of all kinds.  
Electrical Contracting Co.  
Phone Main 77 111 SENACIA ST.

The Socialist is the strongest advertising medium in Seattle.—(Pike street merchant.)

### SEATTLE CANDY KITCHEN

Cor. First Avenue and Stewart Street, Seattle  
Cigars and Tobacco, C. P. DAKOGLU  
Fruits, Candies, Etc. Proprietor.

Never received so many returns from an advertisement in my life.—(Second avenue merchant.)

If you get this paper as a sample it is an invitation to subscribe, of course.

Good Things To Eat

Mail Orders Receive Special Attention

We employ twenty-two hands and devote special attention to mail order business.

You can always depend on getting good goods at low prices when you buy of

**BRADY ROSS CO. THE GROCERS**  
720 2nd Ave Seattle